(v) No. It does not appear that living in the hostels is more expensive than living outside in the localities.

The number of Government Hostels in the State.

384. Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Government Hostels in the State maintained for (a) caste-Hindus, (b) Tiyyas, (c) other non-caste Hindus, (d) Christians, (e) Muhammadans and (f) other communities ?

Mr. C. Matthai.— The information is given in the sub joined statement. (*Vide Appendix IV.*)

Cottage Industries in the State.

385. Mr. Lonappan Chakkola.—Will the Government be pleased to place a statement on the table showing (1) the nature and measure of the support the Government has been rendering to the cottage industries in the State during the last decade, (2) the progress or otherwise of the industries so aided during the period and (3) the cottage industries that are now in existence in the State, and the number of people engaged in these industries for their livelihood ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—A note supplying the information is appended. (*Vide Appendix V.*)

The expenditure incurred in connection with the British Empire Exhibition.

386. Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Will the Government be pleased to state:

(i) The total expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with the British Empire Exhibition;

(ii) A list of and cost of exhibits despatched by Government;

(iii) The total amount realised by sale of exhibits in England or elsewhere;

(iv) What has been done with the exhibits that have not been sold away?

Mr. C. Matthai.—(i) The member is referred to the answer furnished to part (c) to question No. 269.

(ii) A printed list of State exhibits and another list of educational exhibits are placed on the Legislative Council Secretary's table for reference.

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APPENDIX IV.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 384.)

S. No.	Caste	Names of Hostels	Whether Sirkar, aided or recognised
1	(a) Caste-Hindus	Maharaja's College Hindu Hostel, Ernakulam	Sirkar
2	do	Irinjalakkuda High School Hostel	do
3	do	Kunnamkulam High School Hostel	do
4	do	Chalakkudi High School Hostel	Recognised
5	do	Vadakkancheri High School Hostel	Sirkar
6	do	Chittur High School Hostel	do
7	(b) Tiyyas	'Sadanam' Tiyya Girls' Hostel, Ernakulam	Aided
8	do	Tiyya Boys' Hostel, Ernakulam	do
	(c) Other non-caste Hindus	Nil	
9	(d) Christians	Maharaja's College Christian Hostel, Ernakulam	Sirkar
10	do	Y. M. C. A. Hostel, Kunnamkulam	Aided
11	do	Y. W. C. A. Hostel, do	do
12	(e) Muhammadans	Muslim Hostel, Ernakulam	do
13	do	Muhammadan Hostel for boys, Kunnamkulam	do
14	do	do for girls	do
15	(f) Other communities	Nil	

APPENDIX V.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 385.)

NOTE.

(i) Before the year 1095 very little by way of Government support to cottage industries was being rendered. There were a few Industrial Schools where instruction was imparted in carpentry, smithy, mat-making, bell-metal works, etc.

For the benefit of the poor and helpless weavers of Kuthampilli and the bell-metal workers of Ernakulam, a scheme to start Industrial Co-operative Societies was submitted by the Industries Department in 1096 which having been approved by the Government, two Industrial Co-operative Societies, one at Kuthampilli and the other at Ernakulam were started during the course of the year. A loan of Rs. 15,000 to the Kuthampilli Society and Rs. 2,500 to the Metal Workers' Society was granted at 6¼ per cent interest on the nominal credit of the societies with a view to enable them to purchase raw materials, pay the wages of workmen, and to collect and sell the manu-

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factured articles to the best advantage. The Metal Workers' Society was also given a loan of Rs. 3,500 for the construction of a factory. The Department of Industries was rendering necessary assistance for the purchase of the required raw materials and for the sale of finished products. The Industrial Schools being in their infant stage, much technical help by way of active demonstrations on the uses and advantages of improved tools, implements, etc., could not be rendered. These Societies were doing good work for some time. When it was brought to the notice of Government that the Pariahs of the Chalakkudi Colony who earned their living by their hereditary occupation of making bamboo mats, baskets, etc., experienced great difficulties in the disposal of finished products, being in the clutches of middle men and in consequence in the purchase of the necessaries of life, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 500 free of interest to meet the initial cost of these purchases. Raw materials such as bamboo, odas, etc., required for carrying on their occupations were allowed to be taken from the Government forest free of cost. A reduction in the transport charges for their conveyance through the State Forest-Tramway was also sanctioned by the Government. The Department of Industries was besides rendering them necessary help in the sale of their articles and in making articles of better finish by imparting instruction in improved methods of manufacture.

For the improvement of home industries by adopting new and up-to-date methods of production, a number of scholarships was awarded to young, promising, qualified students to get technical training in British India, Mysore and Baroda. But, unfortunately, the services of most of these trained men could not be utilised profitably by the State for want of sufficient scope.

The importance of hand and eye training having been recognised, a beginning has been made in the direction of imparting vocational instruction in litterary schools. Spinning, weaving, basket-making, coir-work, silk-farming and mat-weaving are among the handicrafts taught in these schools.

(ii) The registration of the Metal Workers' Co-operative Society was, however, cancelled by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as the number of members fell below the statutory number. The Society is now under liquidation, and the final report of the liquidator is awaited.

The Kuthampilli Weavers' Co-operative Society was under the joint control of the Industries and the Co-operative Departments. As this dual control caused difficulties, the entire management of the Society was ordered to rest with the Co-operative Department.

Though the hereditary work of the Pariahs of the Chalakkudi Colony was basket and bamboo-mat-making, they attended to this work only when they were not engaged in paddy fields. They were thus very unsteady and were also much addicted to drink. The attempts made to improve their condition were not entirely successful. Another move was made in this direction by the Depressed Classes Development Society in 1099, and the colony is now being managed by the said society.

The possibility of starting Sericulture in the State as a cottage industry was investigated during the year 1098 and a small Experimental Silk Farm was opened in Trichur. About an acre of land was cultivated with bush, mulberry and some crops of cocoons were raised. As the Farm was not found to work satisfactorily, the same was closed by the end of 1100 M. E. The industry is now being tried in the High School at Chalakkudi and in several Convent schools.

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(iii). The following is a list of cottage industries that were in existence at the time of the last Census, viz., 1921. Latest particulars are not available.

		No. of people engaged per 10,000 of population.
1.	Textiles	306
2.	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	5
3.	Wood	212
4.	Metals	52
5.	Ceramics	28
6.	Chemical products properly so called and analogus	45
7.	Food industries	213
8.	Industries of the dress and toilet	109
9.	Building industries	98
		Actual No. engaged.
10.	Cocoanut fibre and yarn	42,173
11.	Cotton sizing and weaving	7,289

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